



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

UNITED STATES.

[Reports to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.]

*Summary of work in Chinatown, San Francisco, for the week ended
September 3, 1904.*

The following is received from Passed Assistant Surgeon Blue,
under date of September 5:

Week ended September 3.

Buildings reinspected	251
Rooms	1, 668
Persons inspected	2, 203
Sick	15
Sick prescribed for at Oriental Dispensary	12
Dead examined	6
Necropsies	3
Rats examined bacteriologically	89
Number showing pest infection	0
Places limed and disinfected	371
Times streets swept	3
Sewers flushed	17
Blocks covered with Danysz virus and phosphorus poison	0

*Investigation of reported plague cases at Bisbee, Ariz.—Report
unfounded.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gustetter reports, August 23, as follows:

I have the honor to submit the following report of my visit to Bisbee in compliance with Bureau letter of August 10, 1904, directing me to visit Bisbee, Ariz., to investigate rumors as to the prevalence of bubonic plague in that place.

Upon my arrival at Bisbee I interviewed Doctor Broderick, the city and county health officer. He showed me the records of the Copper Queen Hospital covering the past six months. During the month of March, 1904, the records showed 18 cases of pneumonia, all of which presented only the typical signs and symptoms of pneumonia. Most of the men affected were alcoholics, and the mortality was about 30 per cent. The Doctor informed me that the number of pneumonia cases treated on the outside by private practitioners did not exceed 20 cases, and that the mortality of those cases was only a trifle higher.

Since March there have been only a few isolated cases of pneumonia. The doctors all seem to be at a loss to account for the popular rumor circulated to the effect that these cases died of "black heart" instead of pneumonia. They claim that there were no symptoms present except those ordinarily found in cases of pneumonia.